**Child Development Vocabulary**

**1.01 Key Terms**

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Readiness Characteristics for Parenting |
| Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs | A theory that arranges human needs in order of their priority withlower-level needs being met before higher needs can be recognized and fulfilled |
| physical needs | Maintaining wellness of the human body and avoiding illness |
| [safety and security needs](http://changingminds.org/explanations/needs/safety.htm) | Keeping family members protected from harm within and from outside the home |
| [love](http://changingminds.org/explanations/needs/belonging.htm) and acceptance | Having a sense of belonging and unconditional love, being wanted and included, as in a group of friends  |
| [esteem needs](http://changingminds.org/explanations/needs/esteem.htm) | Feeling good about yourself and accepting a realistic view of your strengths and weaknesses |
| [self-actualization needs](http://changingminds.org/explanations/needs/self_actualisation.htm) | To become what we are capable of becoming |
| youthful perspective | Seeing the world through the eyes of a child or young person |
| emotional fulfillment | Something that is deeply satisfying, such as a child’s smile to a parent |
| personal growth | Learning about oneself |
| sense of pride | A feeling of a job well done --- for example, the pride of a parent when children live independently and give something back to the world |
| family continuation | Carrying on the family traditions and values |
| new responsibilities | Different tasks that parents will have to do due to having a child |
| lifestyle changes | Changes in the way you spend your daily schedule due to child being added to family |
| emotional adjustments | Changes in a person’s attitudes and perspectives--- for examples, worries and fears parents have after a child is born |
| changes in relationships | Changes in the feelings that a couple may have for each other after a child is born due to added pressures |
| employment | Having a job or career and responsibilities that go with it |

**Key Terms 1.01 continued**

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| Readiness Factors to Consider before Becoming a Parent |
| family | Individuals related to each other biologically or legally |
| parent | Caregiver that has legal responsibility for a child |
| healthy relationship | Characterized by respect, sharing, trust and support between two people |
| beginning family | A family of young adults who marry; newlyweds |
| expanding family | A child-bearing family; has one or more young children |
| parenting family | A developing family, with children growing into middle childhood and early teens |
| launching family | A family with middle-age parents and children leaving home for college, etc. |
| mid-years family | A pre-retirement family, no children at home |
| aging family | A family of elderly adults, usually retired |
| variations | Families that do not follow the “typical” life cycle stages |
| nuclear | Includes husband, wife, and one or more of their biological children |
| extended | Includes all relatives in a family, such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins  |
| single-parent | Includes one parent and one or more children |
| blended | Includes married couple, each spouse’s children from previous relationships, and any children they have together |
| adoptive | Parents and one or more children that are permanently and legally placed; these families may be nuclear, single-parent, blended or extended family structures |
| foster | A family unit that serves as a substitute family for a child These families may be nuclear, single-parent, blended or extended family structures. |
| transition period | A period of changing from one time in life to another |
| authority figure | The person in charge of a family |
| mutual support | Equal support from each parent in the family |
| “instant family” | Children that come along with a marriage in a blended family |

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Teen pregnancy |
| miscarriage | The expulsion of a baby from the mother’s body before week 20 of pregnancy |
| stillbirth | Loss of fetus after 20 weeks of pregnancy |
| premature | Babies that are born before 37 weeks of development and weigh less that 5 pounds 8 ounces at birth |
| low birth weight | Babies who weigh less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces at birth |
| Teen sexuality and abstinence versus sexual activity |
| abstinence | Avoiding sexual activity completely |
| teen sexuality | A person’s self-concept as a male or female linked with physical, intellectual, emotional, and social development |
| sexually transmitted disease | Infectious illnesses that are passed primarily through sexual contact, also know as sexually transmitted infection |
| Chlamydia | A sexually transmitted disease, the most common in developed countries, caused by the bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis. Often producing no symptoms, it can cause infertility, chronic pain, or a tubal pregnancy if left untreated. |
| gonorrhea | A sexually transmitted bacterial disease caused by a gonococcus bacterium that causes inflammation of the genital mucous membrane, burning pain when urinating, and a discharge |
| syphilis | A serious sexually transmitted disease caused by the spirally twisted bacterium Treponema pallidum that affects many body organs and parts, including the genitals, brain, skin, and nervous tissue |
| herpes | A viral infection causing small painful blisters and inflammation, most commonly at the junction of skin and mucous membrane in the mouth or nose or in the genitals |
| genital warts | A knotty lump which grows on the external sexual organs |
| HIV (human immunodeficiency virus | An infectious agent that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) which breaks down a person’s immune system |

**1.02**

**1.03**

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| **Family planning methods** |
| abstinence | The choice to postpone sexual activity until marriage |
| family planning | Decisions couples make about desired number and spacing of children |
| hormonal | Estrogen and progesterone contraceptive used to prevent release of ovum  |
| birth control pill | A hormonal pill taken orally to prevent monthly release of ovum (ovulation) |
| hormonal injections | Injections taken every three months to prevent ovulation |
| natural method | Birth control that does not involve any medication or anesthesia |
| implant | Hormonal cylinder implanted underneath the skin of the arm that release hormones into the blood stream to prevent ovulation |
| hormonal patch  | A patch placed directly on the skin; hormones are released from the patch directly through the skin to the bloodstream to prevent ovulation |
| spermacide | A birth control method that contains chemicals that stop sperm from moving toward the ovum |
| rhythm method | A method of birth control based on the calendar and cycle of ovulation |
| analysis of cervical mucus | Sampling of mucus to check for clearness to determine safe time to have intercourse |
| basal body temperature | A birth control based on body temperature and time for ovulation |
| barrier | A type of birth control that blocks the sperm and egg from uniting |
| male condom | Worn on the penis to prevent STD’s and prevent sperm from reaching ovum |
| female condom | Placed inside the vagina to provide a barrier between ovum and sperm |
| cervical cap | A soft rubber cup-like device that fits snuggly around the base of the cervix and provides a barrier between the ovum and the sperm |
| diaphragm | Dome-shaped rubber cup with flexible rim inserted into vagina to cover the cervix just before intercourse to provide a barrier between ovum and sperm |
| ineffective method | A method that is a method that has been pasted down for years as a truth |
| withdrawal | Penis withdrawn just before ejaculation; ineffective method of birth control |
| douching | A jet of cleaning liquid propelled into a body cavity such as the vagina |
| permanent  | A surgical procedure done on male or female to prevent pregnancy  |
| tubal ligation | A surgical intervention that mechanically blocks the Fallopian tube to prevent the sperm and egg from uniting; a permanent procedure for women |
| vasectomy | A surgical procedure that prevents pregnancy by blocking the passage of sperm in the ejaculated seminal fluid; is a permanent procedure for men |
| **Options for infertile couples** |
| infertile | Unable to conceive after a year of trying |
| adoption  | Legal transfer of child guardianship from birth parents to adoptive parents  |
| artificial insemination | Injecting sperm into uterus timed with woman’s ovulation cycle to induce pregnancy  |
| in vitro fertilization/ovum transfer | Allows a woman with permanently blocked Fallopian tubes to have her eggs surgically removed and fertilized with her husband’s sperm in a laboratory dish and implanted into the mother’s uterus |
| surrogacy | With/without a woman’s ovum and with/without sperm from the intended father, a woman becomes pregnant to have a baby for another woman  |

**2.01**

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Basic types of child care |
| private home-based care | Caring for one’s child in one’s own home |
| center-based care | Caring for the child in a center outside of the home. |
| child care center | A place where children have supervised group care and socializing experiences |
| employer-sponsored | A center located on or near the job site for employees’ children |
| family child care | An arrangement in which an individual uses his/her own home as a place to provide care for other people’s children |
| Head Start | A program funded by the federal government and designed to prepare children to start school; provides locally run child care to lower-income and disadvantaged children from birth to five years old  |
| home-based care | Caring for a child in the home |
| Montessori | A group program that encourages young children to learn independently through the use of highly specialized materials |
| nanny | A person trained to provide child care and lives with the family or comes to the home daily |
| au-pair | A young person from another country who lives with a family and cares for their children, usually receiving room and board plus a small salary |
| Smart Start | North Carolina's nationally recognized and award-winning early childhood initiative designed to ensure that young children enter school healthy and ready to succeed |
| stay- at- home parent | A parent who works at home taking care of the children |
| university -sponsored/laboratory school | A child care program on a university campus or at a high school where students work and observe as part of their class work |
| Factors in choosing child care |
| adult-child ratio | Number of adults per number of children |
| cleanliness of facility | Cleanliness rating by Health Department or visual inspection |
| costs of child care | Total cost for one or multiple children and additional fees |
| discipline methods used | Age-appropriate strategies used to modify children’s behavior; time-out, rewards, loss of privileges, sets limits, but does not use harsh punishment |
| equipment and supplies | Items needed to use with the children to run a center or keep a child |
| hours of operation | Days of the week facility is open and start and stop times |
| location of facility | Where a child care building is placed in a certain area |
| personal qualities of caregivers | Characteristics that are valued in someone who cares for children--- caring, patience, gentle demeanor, fairness, consistency and understanding stages of child development |
| program activities | That promote the physical, intellectual, emotional and social development of child |
| training and education of staff | Staff development and learning programs for workers in a center |
| transportation provided | Some programs pick up and deliver back home the children who attend their facility |

**2.02Key Terms**

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| **Specific crises** |  |
| domestic volience | Violence within the home which includes the use of physical and sexual violence, threats and intimidation, emotional abuse and denying of finances |
| world events | Things that happen once in a while but are major events |
| **How can children made feel more secure during crises?** |
| communication | The exchange of information between people by means of speaking, writing, or using a common system of signs or behavior |
| actions | The process of doing something in order to achieve a purpose |
| United Way | A national network of local organizations that work to advance the common good by focusing on education, income and health |
| Red Cross | An international organization dedicated to the medical care of the sick or wounded in wars and natural disasters |
| Social Services | A government agency that provides social services to individuals or a community |
| Employment Security Commission | An agency that helps people find jobs |
| Health Department | An agency that provides medical care to people who cannot afford medical help |
| faith-based group | A group that provides not only financial support but also spiritual, volunteer and community support |

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| **Key Terms: Careers** |
| **2.03** | **Definition** |
| Career opportunities in child care |
| child development | The study of children and how they grow mentally, physically, emotionally, and socially |
| child care | Care provided by a person other than the child’s parents |
| entry-level | A job position for beginners in a field  |
| associate’s degree | A two-year degree usually from a technical school or community college |
| 4-year degree | A four-year degree in a field of study usually from a university or college |
| graduate degree and higher | A degree above the four-year degree usually for advancement and higher pay---e.g., master’s and doctoral degrees |
| duties and responsibilities | What a person has to do in order to accomplish a job |
| skills and aptitudes | Traits needed to achieve a goal |
| salary | A set wage or income for work completed |
| wage | An hourly payment for work completed |
| work environment | The surroundings in which a person works |

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| **3.01** |
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| **General term** |
| prenatal development | The development of a zygote, embryo, and fetus before birth |
| **Hereditary influences** |
| hereditary | All traits passed down from one generation to the next (e.g., eye, skin, and hair color) |
| chromosomes | A threadlike structure that carries genes in living cells  |
| genes | The basic unit of heredity; genes carry all the characteristics that will transfer from parent to child |
| dominant traits | Traits that always show in a person even if only one gene of the pair is inherited for the trait |
| recessive traits | Traits that typically do not show in a person unless both genes for the trait are inherited |
| cystic fibrosis | A hereditary disease that results in secretion of thick mucus that blocks internal passages, including those of the lungs, causing respiratory infections. The pancreas is also affected, resulting in a deficiency of digestive enzymes and impaired nutrition |
| birth defect | An abnormality, present at birth, that affects the structure or function of the body and may threaten a baby’s health |
| muscular dystrophy | A progressive weakness and shrinking of the muscles most commonly inherited |
| sickle cell anemia | Caused by inheriting defective recessive genes from both parents, more commonly occurs in African-Americans  |
| PKU (phenylkentonuria) | A condition in which the body is unable to process and use a specific protein that is present in nearly all foods  |
| Tay-Sachs disease | A genetic disease that principally affects those of Jewish ancestry, marked by an accumulation of certain fats in the brain and nerves resulting in brain damage, loss of sight and brain functions |
| Down syndrome | A genetic disorder characterized by a broad skull, blunt facial features, short stature, and learning difficulties; caused by the presence of an extra chromosome 21 |

**3.01-continued**

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| multiple births | Giving birth to more than one child at a time |
| hyperovulation | An inherited trait that may produce fraternal twins |
| **Environmental influences** |
| environmental | Things and people in a person’s surroundings (ex. mother’s health, family, friends, home, community, life experiences) |
| over-the-counter medications | A medication that can be purchased by anyone off the shelf at the pharmacy without a prescription |
| fetal alcohol syndrome | A condition that babies may be born with when the mother drinks during pregnancy; symptoms include shaking, crying… |
| rubella | A virus that can complicate pregnancy, causing miscarriage, stillbirth or congenital disorders; also called *German Measles* |
| Hereditary and environmental influences |
| cerebral palsy | A condition caused by brain damage around the time of birth and marked by lack of muscle control and paralysis especially in the limbs |

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| cleft lip/cleft palate | An upper lip congenitally divided into two parts  |

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| spina bifida and hydrocephalus | A congenital condition in which part of the spinal cord or meninges protrudes through a cleft in the spinal column, resulting in loss of voluntary movement in the lower body. An increase of cerebrospinal fluid around the brain, resulting in an enlargement of the head in infants, because the bones of the skull are still unfused and the fluid can be drained into the abdominal cavity. |

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| 3.02Key Terms:  |
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| General Terms |
| pregnancy  | The period during which a fertilized egg grows and develops into a human being inside the mother’s body |
| trimester | A period of about three months |
| ovum | A woman’s egg |
| ovulation | Once a month a woman’s egg is released from the ovaries |
| sperm | Male cell needed for reproduction |
| conception | Sperm and ovum unite; also known as fertilization |
| zygote | Fertilized human egg; the zygote stage lasts from conception to two weeks  |
| embryo | The developing baby from about the third week of pregnancy through the eighth week |
| fetus  | The final stage of pregnancy from the ninth month until birth |
| prenatal development | All development that occurs between conception and birth |
| amniotic fluid | A fluid that cushions the baby against possible injury, allows the baby to move around easily, and regulates the baby’s temperature |
| amniotic sac | The sac that holds the amniotic fluid |
| umbilical cord | A flexible cord that contains blood vessels and connects the baby to the placenta |
| placenta | A special organ that functions as an interchange between the developing baby and its mother providing nutrients and blood to the fetus |
| blastocyst | A hollow ball of cells from the fertilized egg that implants itself into the uterus lining |
| lightening | The process or time during late pregnancy when the fetal head begins to descend into the mother’s pelvis, resulting in a lessening of pressure on the diaphragm |
| quickening | To move and be felt moving in the womb |
| uterus | A hollow muscular organ in the pelvic cavity of the female, in which the embryo is nourished and develops before birth |
| Braxton Hicks contractions | Sporadic uterine contractions that start about 6 weeks into pregnancy, although one would not be able to feel them that early. One probably would not start to notice them until sometime after mid-pregnancy, if noticed at all. The name comes from John Braxton Hicks, an English doctor who first described them in 1872. |
| lanugo | Soft prenatal hair, usually shed in the 7th to 8th month |
| crowning | When the widest part of the baby's head is passing through the vagina |
| vernix caseosa | Waxy or "cheesy" white substance found coating the skin of newborn humans |

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| Key Terms: Pregnancy and Delivery |
| **3.03** |
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Healthy pregnancy |
| personal hygiene | Keeping the body clean and fresh |
| tub bath | A body cleansing by being immersed in water |
| sponge bath | A body cleansing using just a sponge and some water, without immersion; usually performed on someone confined to bed |
| Kegel exercise | Strengthens the pelvic floor muscles, which support the uterus, bladder and bowel |
| pelvic floor | The lower pelvic area of a female |
| nutrient dense | Foods having calories that are packed with important nutrients including fruits, vegetables, whole grains, legumes, lean meats, and low-fat dairy products |
| mercury | A heavy metal toxin that can harm fetal nervous tissue |
| fontanels | A soft, membrane-covered space between the bones at the front and the back of a newborn’s skull |
| foodborne illness | Hazards that make food unsafe to eat |
| listeriosis | A disease of the nervous system of humans that can cause fever, meningitis, miscarriage, or premature birth and is spread by eating food contaminated with listeria |
| obstetrician | A medical doctor who specializes in pregnancy and delivery |
| folic acid | **A** B-complex vitamin found in many vegetables, beans, fruits, whole grains, and some fortified breakfast cereals and it helps prevent birth defects |
| Healthy delivery |
| alternative birth center | A facility where the baby is delivered in a room with the family present |
| home delivery | Giving birth to a baby at home |
| standard hospital delivery | Having a baby in a medical hospital with a doctor and staff in a delivery room |
| natural childbirth | The act or process of giving birth using limited medication |
| Lamaze method | A woman is physically and psychologically prepared through prenatal training in the use of controlled breathing and coached by a partner to facilitate the process of natural childbirth |
| Doulas | A person who helps with the comfort of pregnancy and focuses on breathing. |

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| **3.03.continued** |  |
| Healthy Delivery, continued |
| Leboyer method | A method of childbirth where delivery occurs in a quiet, dimly lit room and the infant's head is not pulled, minimizing the trauma for the newborn and allowing for immediate bonding between mother and child  |
| Cesarean method | A surgical procedure to remove the baby from the mother’s uterus in case of complications prohibiting a vaginal delivery |
| breech birth | Baby is delivered feet or buttocks first |
| Stages of labor |
| early labor | Mild contractions, last 8 to 12 hours |
| active labor | Fetal monitor may be used, cervix 3 centimeters, lasts 3 to 5 hours |
| transition | Intense labor, cervix 7 centimeters, last 30 minutes to two hours |
| episiotomy | A small cut made at the opening of the birth canal |
| Diagnosis and prevention |
| genetic counseling | The process by which patients or relatives, at risk of an inherited disorder, are advised of the consequences and nature of the disorder, the probability of developing or transmitting it, and the options open to them in management and family planning in order to prevent, avoid, or reduce the likelihood of an inherited disorder |
| amniocentesis | A prenatal test that involves removing a small amount of the amniotic fluid that surrounds the developing fetus and may be performed to check for Down syndrome in a mother over age 35 |
| ultrasound | A test that makes sound waves to create video and still images of the fetus inside the uterus |
| Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) | A blood test that measures the level of alpha-fetoprotein in the mothers' blood during pregnancy as an indicator of possible birth defects in a fetus |

**4.01**

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| **Physical development** |  |
| infancy | The period between birth and one year |
| growth | The increase in a baby’s size and weight |
| development | Increases in physical, cognitive, emotional, and social skills |
| **Patterns of physical development** |  |
| head to foot | Babies develop control of the head and neck muscles first, control of muscles move down baby to end with legs and feet |
| near to far | Development begins at the trunk of the body and moves outward to hands and fingers |
| simple to complex | Large muscle development takes place first leading to more fine muscle and complex abilities later |
| weight | The amount of body mass a baby has; the infant gains one to two pounds per month in the first six months |
| length | The number of inches tall an infant measures lying down |
| body shape | The description of how an infant looks |
| proportion | The size relationships of one body part to another |
| vision | The ability to see, which for infants is blurry at birth but within a week or so, the infant is aware of surroundings |
| hearing | The perception of sound, made possible by vibratory changes in air pressure on the ear drums |
| touch | To put a part of the body, especially the fingertips, in contact with something so as to feel it |
| smell | To detect or recognize something by means of sensitive nerves in the nose |
| taste | A small quantity of something eaten, drunk, or sampled to assess its effect on the sensory receptors on the surface of the tongue or in the mouth |
| voice | The sound produced by using the vocal organs, especially the sounds used in speech |

4.01continued

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| **Patterns of physical development** |
| reflexes | Occurring automatically and involuntarily as a result of the nervous system's reaction to a stimulus |
| gross motor skills | Activities involving the large muscle or motor skills |
| fine motor skills | Activities involving the fingers and small muscles |
| grasping | To take hold of somebody or something firmly, especially with the hand |
| rooting | A reflex when touched on the cheek, the infant turns the head looking for food |
| startle | To scare or surprise |
| Babinski | To react to a stroke on the bottom of the foot |
| sucking | Is stimulated when something is put into baby’s mouth |
| **Infant physical care** |
| handling | The way a person holds a baby |
| feeding | Giving the baby proper nourishment |
| teeth care | Taking care of the teeth and getting regular checkups and home care |
| bathing | Maintenance of proper hygiene |
| dressing | Selection and wearing of appropriate clothing |
| diapering | The steps for putting on a device to absorb body elimation waste |
| sleeping | The resting of the body |
| medical care | The selection of a doctor to administer proper health care |
| wellness checkup | Routine visits to the doctor to maintain good health |

**4.02**

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Similarities: Emotional Development and Social Development |
| emotional development | The process of learning to recognize and express feelings and establish a unique personal identity |
| social development | The process of learning to show self-expression and interact with others |
| predictable patterns | Happening or turning out in the way that might have been expected |
| affection | Tender feelings toward someone or something |
| harmony | A situation in which there is friendly agreement or accord |
| timing | The ability to choose or the choice of the best moment to do or say something |
| trust | Reliance on good qualities, especially fairness, honor, and ability |
| healthy attachments | A good bond between a child and a parent or other primary caregivers |
| individual personality | A specific person, distinct from others in a group |
| relationships | A significant connection or similarity between two or more things, or the state of being related to something else |
| behaviors | The way a person acts |
| self-concepts | The way a person looks at himself/herself |
| Differences: Emotional Development and Social Development |
| mistrust | Lack of confidence in a person or thing |
| interference | A hindrance that prevents a desired outcome |
| imitation | The act of mimicking somebody, or an impression of somebody |
| independence | Freedom from being controlled by another person |
| emotions | A strong feeling about someone or something |
| personality | The totality of someone’s attitudes, interests, behavioral patterns, emotional responses, social roles, and other traits that endure over long periods of time |

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| 4.03 |
| **Characteristics of brain and cognitive development of the infant** |
| brain stem  | Controls involuntary activities such as breathing |
| cerebrum  | Directs motor activities |
| cerebellum | Controls muscular coordination, balance, and posture |
| pituitary gland | Releases hormones that control metabolism and sexual development |
| spinal cord | Controls simple reflexes that do not involve the brain |
| thalamus | Controls the way emotions are expressed |
| dendrite | Receives information from other neurons and passes it on to the body of the nerve cell; reaches toward dendrites of other neurons for transmission |
| cell body | Processes the information received |
| axon | Carries information from cell body to dendrites at its tip; releases neurotransmitters |
| myelin | Coating on axons that makes transmission easier |
| synapse | Gap between dendrites of different neurons across which neurotransmitters travel to relay information from one neuron to another |
| stimulation | To encourage something such as an activity or a process so that brain activity will begin, increase, or develop |
| Piaget’s Theory of Cognitive Development | A theory made up of sensorimotor period, preoperational period, concrete operations, and formal operations expressed by Jean Piaget |
| sensorimotor period | A period in Piaget’s Theory where children learn through the senses |
| object permanence | The knowledge that objects have an existence in time and space, independent of whether or not they can be seen or touched |
| **Characteristics of language development of the infant** |
| language development | The human use of spoken or written words as a communication system |
| nonverbal | Using gestures and moving instead of words to communicate |
| word association | Method of assessing somebody's mental state or personality by asking the person to respond with the first word that comes to mind when a given word is heard |
| first word |  Same sound used more than once to refer to person, place, or event |

**4.04**

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| **Key Terms: Challenges of Parenting** |
| routine  | A set schedule for doing activities |
| mixed emotions | Having a variety of feeling about something |
| confidence | Believing in ones self |
| bonding | Forming of a close emotional tie between parents and child. |
| multiple roles | Being a mother, father, and having a career all at the same time |
| priorities | Putting tasks in order of importance |
| support system | People in parents lives who they can trust and rely on to help them with challenges of caring for children |
| diplomacy | A tactful way of working with a touchy relationship |

**5.01**

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| **Key Terms: Development and Care of Toddlers** |
| **Cognitive characteristics of toddlers-continued** |
| stuttering | Speech pattern in which long pauses are injected into sentences, or one sound or phrase is repeated |
| articulation | The ability to pronounce words clearly |
| imitation | Learning by watching and copying others |
| trial-and-error learning | Learning that takes place when a child tries several solutions before finding one that works |
| directed learning | Learning that results from being taught formally or informally |
| **Caring for toddlers** |
| self-feeding | The use of fine motor skills to help feed oneself |
| meal planning | Planning nutritious food that is to be eaten |
| sleeping habits | Routines set for resting |
| bathing | Proper cleaning of a child daily |
| dressing | Clothing a child |
| hygiene | Personal care and cleanliness |
| toilet training | The training of a child to go from a diaper to using the toilet for bowel and bladder control |
| bowel control | The use of the sphincter muscles that help regulate elimination |
| bladder control | The control of the urinary process in the body |

5.02

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| **5.02** |
| Emotional development |
| egotism | A self-centered view; seeing the world as revolving around oneself |
| self-centered | Tending to concentrate selfishly on one’s own needs and to show little or no interest in those of others |
| self-esteem | Confidence in one’s own merit as an individual person |
| self-image | The opinion that one has of his/her own worth, attractiveness or intelligence |
| negativism | A typical behavior of toddlers; saying no, refusing to do what is asked, or doing the opposite |
| anger | A strong feeling of displeasure |
| frustration | A feeling of disappointment caused by goals being unsatisfied |
| fear | An unpleasant feeling of anxiety or apprehension caused by the presence or anticipation of danger |
| jealousy | A resentment feeling or behavior |
| love/acceptance | To feel tender affection for somebody such as a close relative or friend, or for something such as a place, an ideal, or an animal |
| empathy | The ability to identify with and understand somebody else's feelings or difficulties |
| temper tantrum | An outburst of anger, especially a childish display of rage or bad temper |
| Social development |
| socialization | Learning to get along with other people…first with family members, then with people in other groups |
| imaginary | Existing only in the mind, not in reality |
| solitary play | One person playing alone |
| parallel play | Playing near, but not actually with, other children  |
| cooperative play | Playing with another child including interaction and cooperation  |
| imitative-imaginative | Fantasy or dramatic play which imitates real-life situations |
| moral development | The process of learning to base one’s behavior on beliefs about what is right and wrong |

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| **5.03** |
| **Characteristics of parenting styles** |
| parenting styles | The manner in which parents express their beliefs about how to be a good parent; many adopt the styles of parenting learned from their parents because that is the way they were raised and they feel it must be right |
| authoritarian | Style of parenting in which punishment and control are used frequently with parents assuming power and authority  |
| democratic | Style of parenting in which parents and children work together to set limits and make discipline decisions  |
| permissive | Style of parenting in which parents let their children make their own decisions in order to learn from their successes and failures, setting few limits, and offering minimal guidance  |
| **Examples of methods for guiding children’s behavior** |
| role model | A person who is consistent and sets a positive example for others  |
| setting limits | Defining rules and boundaries between acceptable and unacceptable behavior |
| positive reinforcement | A response to a desired behavior that makes the behavior likely to be repeated |
| consistency | Maintaining a particular standard or repeating a particular response in the same or a similar way |
| **Methods for dealing with inappropriate behavior** |
| intentional | Done on purpose, not by accident |
| unintentional | Done not on purpose or by plan, but by accident |
| warning | A piece of advice given to somebody to be careful or to stop doing something  |
| natural consequences | Results that occur on their own when a certain behavior is performed |
| logical consequences | Results set by parents to show what may be logically expected to happen following certain actions  |

**6.01**

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| Physical development |
| coordination | The skillful and balanced movement of different parts of the body at the same time |
| permanent teeth | The set of teeth that begins to come in during the school-age years and are meant to last a lifetime |
| decay | Rotting of the teeth |
| gross-motor skills | Development of the large muscles---e.g., arms and legs |
| fine-motor skills | Development of the small muscles---e.g., fingers |
| hand-eye coordination | The ability to perform tasks that involve coordinating the movement of the hands with what the eyes see---e.g., catching or hitting a ball |
| Emotional development |
| defiant | Deliberately and openly disobedient |
| Social development |
| ridicule | To laugh at or mock |
| Physical care  |
| flame-resistant | Treated to keep fabric from burning  |
| enuresis | Any instance of involuntary (accidental) urination by a child over three years of age |
| immunization  | An injection of weakened disease-carrying germs given to a person so their body can build a resistance to a certain disease |

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| pertussis (whooping cough) | An infectious bacterial disease that causes violent coughing spasms followed by sharp, shrill inhalations, mainly affecting children |
| polio | A severe infectious viral disease, usually affecting children or young adults, that inflames the brain stem and spinal cord, sometimes leading to loss of voluntary movement and muscular wasting |
| measles | A contagious acute viral disease with symptoms that include a bright red rash of small spots that spread to cover the whole body |
| mumps | An acute contagious disease that causes a fever with swelling of the salivary glands  |
| Rubella (German measles) | A highly contagious viral disease, especially affecting children, that causes swelling of the lymph glands and a reddish pink rash; may be harmful to the unborn baby of a pregnant woman who contracts it |

**6.02**

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| **Cognitive and Moral Development 6-8** |

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| Jean Piaget’s Theory | Child thinks in terms of own activities and what they perceive at the moment. |
| Preoperational period | Ages 2-7years—learn from language and mental images--Oriented inward, learn from concrete evidence, egocentrism--view the world from their own perspective, unable to think in abstract terms…children pretend and imitate in order to learn |
| egocentric viewpoint | Looking at a situation only in terms of personal needs and wants, and not caring about other people |
| perceptions | Using the senses to acquire information about the surrounding environment or situation |
| Lev Vygotsky’s Theory | Wrote that biological development and cultural experience both influenced children’s ability to learn. Believed social contact was essential to cognitive development. |
| Maria Montessori’s Theory | Children can learn naturally if placed in a prepared learning environment with learning games and classroom designed so students can learn by themselves. Teachers are facilitators. |
| phonemes | A speech sound that distinguishes one word from another, e.g. the sounds "d" and "t" in the words "bid" and "bit." A phoneme is the smallest phonetic unit that can carry meaning. |
| alliteration | Words in a series that begin with the same sounds |
| bilingual | Able to speak two languages easily and naturally |
| moral development | Relating to issues of right and wrong and affecting how people behave |
| Kohlberg’s theory of moral development | Moral development takes place in stages and awareness of other people increases at each stage |
| Urie Bronfenbrenner | Outlined layers of environment that affect a child’s development, such as the child’s own biology, family/community environment, and society. |